CASTRATIONS
OF THE
MEMOIRS
OF
JOHN KER of *Kersland*, in *North Britain*, Esq;

CONTAINING

An Account of his Process against the Dutchess of *Hamilton*, &c. With several *Paragraphs, Sentences* and *Words*, which have been *deleted, changed* or *misplaced*, in the Editions of his *Memoirs* already published, in Order to keep the *Reader* at a *Distance* from the *real Meaning* of the AUTHOR, *for Reasons obvious enough.*

Taken from the Original Manuscript, written by his own Hand, in the Year 1726.

London, Printed in 1727. (Price 1 s.)

To the most Hon^ble

JOHN LAW,

Comptroller General of the Finances in *France*.

SIR,

YOU have made such a glorious Figure and Appearance in the World, in being the chief Instrument to raise *France*, like a Phœnix, from its Ashes, to such a stupendious Height of Riches and Power, as equally astonish, alarm and surprise all Mankind, that it may be a Question, Whether You are more honoured by being of such a Country, than your Country by You?

BUT, without Presumption, I am bold to account it your Honour, That you are a Scotsman, and retains, not only that Spirit which is lost among

us, but likewise some noble Thoughts and Resolutions, to do your Country good.

IT is to encourage and corroborate such Thoughts, that I have presented You with the following Memoirs, that You may be perfectly informed of the Truth, and of such Things as You and all true British Subjects ought to know, that we may no longer [illegible] Security, in supine lethargick Stupidity (in which wilful Ignorance and Darkness wherein we have been so long involved) but that the old invincible Courage, and inflexible Resolution of the SCOTS Nation may be reviv'd.

SIR, If You can think it worthy of Your Acceptance, You will perfectly oblige,

SIR,

Your most faithful and obedient humble Servant

A

CASTRATIONS
OF THE
Memoirs of *John Ker*, Esq;

IT is obvious, That the present Czar of *M*——, the Kings of *D*—— and *P*——, formed a League against the late K. of ——, and fell upon him with all their Forces at once; the Czar sat down before *Narva* with 100000 Men; the King of *P*—— entring *Livonia*, besieg'd *Riga*; and the K. of *D*—— at the same Time attacked Ducal *Holstein*, all in the midst of profound Peace.

THIS alarmed the great and glorious K. *W.* who had always a

juſt Senſe of the Intereſt of G——
B——, and of the Ballance of
Power in the *North*, and every
where elſe, whereupon he ſent a Fleet
to the Sound to favour the landing
of the S—— near *Copenhagen*; and
forc'd the *D*—— to a Peace, upon
which followed the Treaty of *Tra-*
vendale, whereby the *D*—— ob-
liged himſelf never to moleſt the
S—— in the Poſſeſſion of any of
his Dominions; to which G——
B—— became Guarantees; and K.
W. was obliged to aſſiſt the *S*——
both by Sea and Land, in Caſe of a
Rupture with the *D*——.

ANNO 1709, The K. of *S*——
was beat, and forced to fly into
Turky for Shelter, having loſt his
Army at the Battle of *Pultowa*,
whereupon the *D*—— broke the
Peace of *Tra*——, attacked the
S—— Dominions, and took Poſ-
ſeſſion of the Dutchies of *B*—— and
——.

K. *G*——

K. G. since his Accession to the Crowns of G——r B——n, by the Advice of his F—— Council, purchased from the D—— the said two Dutchies, which they had wrongfully taken from the S——, expresly in *Violation* of the foresaid Treaty, whereof G—B— was the Guarantee.

It would be manifest Unjustice to charge the B—— M—— with this Council, *who surely*, as they now stand, could not be guilty of any *Thing* so directly against the Faith of K. *W.* and the B—— Nation, to *both which*, no doubt, they have *more* Regard.

Neither can the *H*—— M—— be blam'd for *this* Advice, since they *ought to have* Regard to the Interest of their *own* Country; and to have as little for *Ours*, as *we ought to have* for *them* and *theirs*: But it being specially provided in that noble *Act of* Settlement, *That*

we are not at all to be concerned in our Sovereign's *Quarrels and Affairs*, as B——— of *H*———, may be reasonably thought they are to be *blam'd* for endeavouring to forge such Untruths upon us, as Invasions from S———, *&c.* thereby to *draw* us into a War *with One* of our Allies, in Order to support an Acquisition to the E——— of *H*——.

'Tis remarkable, That not long before the Proclamation came out to prohibite our Trade *with* S———. Our *London* Merchants were advised from their *Dutch* Correspondents, to buy up all the S---- Iron they could find, for such a Day the Proclamation would be out, which answered exactly to their Advice, and afterwards the Price of Iron rose almost to double it was before.

STRANGE, that not a *B*——— Merchant upon the Exchange, should know

now any Thing of the Matter; tis well ſome of them had ſome Friends *even* in *Holland*, elſe they had been diſappointed altogether, but they were to have no Share of the Benefit; and ſo it was *not proper* to *truſt* them with the Secret; and the firſt Notice of this *grand Project* coming from abroad, 'tis no difficult Matter to underſtand, *who were to reap the propoſed Advantages*; and conſequently, *who were the Contrivers of it*, ſince 'tis not to be ſuppoſed that the *Dutch* could know of this, which was a Secret in ——*B*——, without ſome private Views, and valuable *Conſiderations*; the chief whereof was, *That they were to engroſs the* Baltick *Trade to themſelves*; which muſt likewiſe be ſuppoſed, *They* have *a* valuable *Conſideration to the* H——*M*——*for*.

IT is very evident, That the Con-

ſe-

Consequence of this was to be
less than the loss of the S——
Trade to G——B——, a
our Fleet going several Years to t
Baltick (*to the great Expence a*
Increase of the National De
which, *they say*, is now terminate
by Virtue of a Peace they talk
with S——, and commenci
new War to assist that Q——
to recover *Livonia* from the C—
of M——, upon her giving
B—— and V——, to the E—
of H——, for 100000 Crown
so whatever my Misfortunes ha
been, 'tis some Satisfaction to
That I have not purchased *Just*
from the H——, at the Expe
of such a Forgery, as *they* wo
have had me avouch.

But I shall drop this Subject
present, having Occasion to enla
upon the fatal Consequences fro
F——M—— and Counsel
fore I conclude. Th

Thus far I had gone in the *Treatise* I intended to publish formerly, and must trouble the *Reader*, especially my Friends, who expected it, with some Reasons *why* it is *not* done.

If I had done it, it *was* only to satisfy my *Well-wishers*, That *what* Sums of Money I received from the Government, or otherwise, *were* not profusely squander'd away upon my *own* private Occasions, but truly upon the publick Service; that I was *willing* to shew my Repentance, and beg Pardon for my Miscarriages which I run into, because I could not possibly resist the Importunities, shun the Solicitations, and answer the Arguments (through the prevailing *Force* and *Power* of *Prejudice* of my *Education*) which were used and held forth to perswade me to follow such Measures and Steps, *which* have all proved so very

very *retrograde*, that my *Reflections* upon 'em, make me ſome *Times* very uneaſy.

HAVING alſo in my firſt omitted ſeveral *material* Facts, I have ſince come to the *Knowledge* of which are proper to be publiſhed now; and in this having *added to*, *altered* and *diminiſhed* many other Points and Paſſages (the Counſel and Conduct of the F——— appearing blacker every Day.)

AND laſt of all, being concerned in a famous *Trial* lately, which made Abundance of Noiſe in *Weſtminſter* Hall, the Story whereof follows. I hope my *Reader* will be ſatisfied with theſe Reaſons *why* I have *not* publiſhed my *Memoirs* before now.

IN *June* 1718, A Gentleman told me, It was *commonly known* that

was about to publiſh *ſome ſecret Memoirs*, which had given much uneaſineſs to *ſome People* at *Court*, who were at laſt *willing* to ſatisfy all my *Demands* upon the Publick, if I would deliver them up. I anſwered him, *If he was ſent by* any *of the* G———, *I would not truſt to their Integrity; and reſolved never to have* any *Thing to do with them; and ſo it was in* vain *to trouble himſelf or me upon that Affair.*

THE Gentleman went away, and returned *often with* Abundance of Arguments, but being ſo *poſitive* that he deſpaired to prevail, he got ſome Gentlemen to ſpeak to me, *who he ſuppoſed to be my Friends*; they told me, 'That if I had all 'my Demands granted, I could not 'anſwer to my Family for my *Ob-* 'ſtinacy; that it would not be fair 'to publiſh theſe *Memoirs*, which

'reflected upon the Court, when 'they were ſo good as to do every 'Thing I required.' I inſiſted upon my former Experience of the *H*———, and reſolved never to truſt them more; for I ſaid, *Beſides their want of Principles of* Integrity *and* Honour, *they had brought a new Maxim along with them out of their own* Country, **Never to keep Faith with any Subject of G——B——— longer than it was in their Power to break it.**

H e replied, That it was not the *H*———M——— who made the *Propoſal*, but a moſt honourable Lady the D——— of *M*——, who had given him expreſs Orders to aſſure me of compleat Payment and Satisfaction. I ſaid, I had never met with any *ill Treatment* from the Ladies in that Country; and ſhould be glad, if there was more Honour among them, than I had found

found among thoſe they called Gentlemen, who had arrived at ſuch a Pitch of *Fortune*, ſince they came to G——B——, upon the *Ruin* of our Country.

NEVERTHELESS, I told him, were I aſſured that M——la D—— would keep her Word, and was willing to learn *from whence* all her *Glory* ſhe had, *proceeded*, I would gratify her Inclinations *with the peruſal of what ſhe ſeemed ſo earneſtly to deſire.* He beg'd I would meet with Sir *Adolphus Oughton*, and One *Bennet* a *French* Man, *who would confirm* all he had ſaid; and I *was credulous enough to believe him*; and ſo went to *Bennet's* Houſe along *with* Mr. *Linch* who reſum'd the Diſcourſe, *That the D—— had not only promiſed to do every Thing I had deſired, upon delivering the* Memoirs, *but likewiſe ask'd him, What* my *Demands a-*

mounted to; which he told her was above 4000 L. *and she promised faithfully to* pay.

BENNET pretended to assure me that *Linch* spoke Truth, *which he said*, Sir *A*———*O*—— *would* confirm, if I doubted him; and if I thought not her G——— Word enough, I should have her *Bond*, I said, *I would take her Word, having* never *had Occasion to charge* any *of the fair Sex with breach of Promise before; so we went all to Sir* A——— O———'s House, *who likewise* pretended to assure me of every Thing they said, and entreated me to make *Haste* and recover the *MS.* (which *I* had given to the Printer) that he might carry it to the D——— next Day; and then I might depend upon being paid immediately; *I* went to the Printer, and he being out of Town, *I* let Sir *A*———*O*——— know on't, who sent

at *Linch* to beg that *I* would ſpare Pains *nor Coſt* to recover the ſaid S. for her Grace would frankly an-er all Charges *whatſoever.*

I told them, to ſeem *too anxious earneſt about it, would make the inter, who had but an indifferent aracter, ſlow in the* Delivery, *in pes to extort Money*; it was an-ered, *That if the Book was had, Money would be grudged.*

SUCH powerful Arguments and Promiſes, perſwaded me to ſend preſs for the Printer to come to wn, who came accordingly; but I feared, *He made ſeveral Excu- and pretended he had bought per, and ſet the Types for print- it*; and ſo demanded Money to emnifie him; but he agreed at to give up *All* to Sir *A*———, for the Dutcheſs's Uſe, *who* h the reſt of the *H*———, per-

nſed

uſed it, and return'd it to the Pr
ter; for finding that *I. mentio*
none of their Names, they cong
tulate *One another's Happineſs*; a
M—la D———, thought ſhe *co*
handſomely enough evade her Pro
ſes and repeated Aſſurances, *I*
told by *Linch* and *Bennet*, ſhe
made, ſince ſhe was not ſo muc
once named in any Part of the
Memoirs, being altogether Fore
to my Purpoſe, then to trouble
World in the Detail of ſuch baſe
unmanly Practices as theſe People
ſtill purſuing, *I am afraid*, to
Ruine of this poor unhappy C
try, if not *timeouſly* prevented.

Too many Inſtances of this
ture can be given; and perhaps
of my Readers would be glad to
ſome of them here; but there is
abſolute Neceſſity for it, ſince ev
Body that hath Eyes may ſee, T
all the *H*———*s* at Court, h

r Brockers running about to find
Merchants for publick Posts and
ces thro' the *Whole* Kingdom,
h as much **Confidence** as the
rchant's Brockers in *Exchange-*
y, who can't get so good Estates,
Half, as they do.—The *Court-*
ckers, most of whom are F——,
m poor mean Circumstances *when*
y came to *G—B—*, having pur-
sed considerable Estates, some of
m set up *Equipages*, and arrived
uch **Impudence**, as to think it
sumption in any of the *B——*
jects to demand or pretend to a-
Thing, but what they **pay** ready
ney to them for: And no doubt
y are in the right on't, while they
e it in their *Power*, which 'tis
ed they won't enjoy long, since
have so good and wise a K——
discern, That all their **Actions**
govern'd only by **Self-interest**,
ing more Regard to *That*, than
Honour and Glory.

But

BUT I ſhall be obliged befo
finiſh theſe *Memoirs*, to enlarg
pon ſome Facts of this Nature wh
all my Countrymen ought to *kn*
when I come to run the *Parale*
twixt the *S*——and *H*——*s*,
upon ſome Branches of our Ma
factories.

AT laſt I filed a Bill in Chanc
againſt the D——of *M*——
Sir *A*——*O*——, *Linch*
Bennet, to find out the Truth
this Matter, and the Reaſons w
they ſerv'd me thus.

I *ſubpœna'd* them all, and
G——and *B*——appear'd in Co
cil at *Michaelmas* Term 1718,
alledged, That becauſe I was de
ned in the Bill, *John Ker* of *K*
land, Eſq; in *N.* B. they were
obliged to anſwer, being a S
Man, till I had given Security
anſwer Coſts. My Council anſ

d, That the Objection of my be-
ng a *Scots* Man was but trifling, all
uch Diſtinctions being remov'd by
he Union, and hoped the Barons
t *Exchequer* would not ſuffer any
uch Arguments as might ſeem to in-
erfere with it; eſpecially, ſince it
ould not be alledged, That *I* was
ot able to anſwer Coſt; for he
id, *I* repreſented One of the anci-
teſt and beſt reſpected Familie in
cotland, well known to abundance
f Gentlemen in *England*, who
ould avouch my Ability to *anſwer*
great deal more.

THEIR Council replied, They
oubted not my *Ability*, but inſiſt-
d upon Security, *only becauſe I was* a
Scotſman; and had my Eſtate and
eſidence in that Country, *where-*
upon the Barons over-ruled my Mo-
ion; and accordingly ordered me
o give Security, tho' I could not
et the Order entred for near three

Months afterward; the Clerk in t
Court for the *Defendants* oppos
its being recorded, with all the A
guments *pro* and *con*, as it was
bated in Court; least said he, *It mi*
perhaps be a good Argument afte
wards, to set the Nation togeth
again by the Ears: And certain
'tis surprizing enough to find an
der made in Court, which the Cle
dare not regiſter: But becauſe I cou
not find Security, till the Order w
enter'd; I *was forced* to
them do it as they pleaſed.

AND even then, which ſurp
ſed me ſtill more, tho' I offered
lodge the *Money* with thoſe I de
red to be my Securities, I could fi
none, every One excuſing himſe
as not *daring* to venture to be co
cerned againſt, or diſoblige ſuch
huge great Woman; I mention th
in Regret, as a melancholly *Inſtan*

f the *English* Degeneracy from their rave heroick Anceſtors; then *I* or- ered my Sollicitor to lodge in ourt whatever Sums the learned arons ſhould judge convenient; or it was impracticable for me to ffer any of my own Countrymen ecurity) which was alſo vigorouſly pposed, and the Order for finding ecurity inſiſted upon.

THE *Reader* needs not doubt, *I* as ſurprized to find my ſelf treat- as a Foreigner in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, where *I* ask'd nothing ut the common Right of a Subject gainſt a *H*——— Lady, and a ſter- uilinious *French* Fellow, which *I* ope my Countrymen will take War- ng from, and not venture before at Court, when they come in Com- etition with thoſe born in *H*——, ho, *I* pray GOD, may not ſerve us me Time or other, as the *Saxons* id the ancient *Britons*; to prevent

which

which *I* know no other Way, but
begin with them firſt.

BUT it ſhocked and ſurpriſed m
moſt of all, *even becauſe I was*
Scotſman, *having the Happineſs*
know the impartial Deciſions of o
Courts in Scotland, *particularly th*
auguſt Judicature, the College
Juſtice, *who gave Sentence a*
Judgment againſt the King himſe
when he preſided upon the Bench
namely K. Ja. vi. *of* Scotland, *a*
iſt *of* England; *and againſt the la*
Duke of York, *in an Affair where*
the King his Brother was joint
concerned with him.

AT laſt, *with great Difficulty*,
found a Goldſmith, a Gentleman
a *good* Family, who had the Courag
to deſpiſe the Frowns of the *H—*
and all F——s whatſoever, of *who*
I am obliged to have very honour
able Impreſſions, as retaining the an
cien

ent English *Spirit, handed down him from a long Series of an ancient and honourable Family.*

ACCORDINGLY he was accepted, and the Defendants Council manded *a Copy of my* Bill, *to be anſlated into any Language her* ——— *underſtood, to enable her give an Anſwer*, which *I* hoped have had upon Oath, and *doubted but ſhe would be tender and cautious in that Caſe*, otherwiſe to have Attachment upon her Perſon, *but as diſappointed of both*; for *whether* upon this, or ſome *weightier* caſion, it graciouſly pleaſed His ———, the very Day before ſhe as to have made *Affidavit*, by the dges Appointment, to create her a ———s of G——— Be———, the Title of the D——— of ———.

Titus was I at once deprived of all

all *Hopes* of Succeſs in this Proceſ
for conſidering how little Rega
ſhe had to her Honour or Grac
call it as you pleaſe, when ſhe w
P——s of *I*——*d*, and a *G*——
P——, with Relation to the 40
L. I doubted much, if the *third A*
dition of Honour, procured, *I ſu*
paſe, upon no other Account but
evade her Oath, would anſwer
further Trouble and Expence; a
ſo *dropt all further Proſecution*, co
tenting my ſelf with *Linch*'s Anſwe
which he ſent me, *Appendix* N°.
and my Lady's honourable On
with the *French* Refugees upon Oat
both which the curious Reader,
he pleaſes, will find in the Exch
quer, I believe of equal Authority

IT was in vain for me to proce
before a Court which had uſed
ſo very hard, having no leſs an A
tagoniſt, *than One whom the Ki*
delighted to honour; ſo I beg'd Le

diſmiſs my Bill, which, upon Pay-
ent of Coſt, was allowed.

I received two Bills of Coſts, one
om Mr. *Cracherode*, Solicitor for
e Treaſury, for the D——— of
———, N°. 2. and another from
r. *Buttler*, Clerk in Court for *Ben-*
t, N°. 3. who very fairly tells the
ruth, charging me with ſo much in
s Bill *for being found a Foreigner*
that Court.

IT may be expected I ſhould in-
upon the *Severities* I ſuffer'd from
e Court of Exchequer, but am loath
reflect upon any Court of Judi-
ture; only 'tis plain from the U-
on Articles, *That the Diſtinction*
Scots *and* Engliſh *was expreſly*
harged, and the Words cancell'd,
d chang'd into Britiſh.

LET the *Reader* reconcile theſe
guments to his Underſtanding, if

he

he can, when he hath the Honou
converſe with the learned Judge
that Court, and I ſhall only add u
this Head, *That had my Bill b*
filed againſt any Subject of Engl
'tis believed I ſhould be uſed m
better, even tho' it appeared to t
honourable Court that I am a
reigner.

I have ſet this matter in a
Light, to ſhew the bad Effects
Conſequences of the *H*——meddli
with *B*——*h* Affairs; that to ſhe
themſelves from the juſt Dema
of a Native *B*——Subject, w
aſked nothing, but the common
ſtice of a plain Anſwer to a plain
an attack muſt be made upon the
tion it ſelf, and ſo much unlaw
Freedom uſed with it in *W*——H
rather than offend a *H*——La
whoſe Intereſt at Court ſtrikes fu
Terror into the *B*——Subject.

ONE Example more of this, and I hall diſmiſs this *ſcandalous* Subject ith my Bill.

THE Day I went to enter my Re-ognizance at one of the Barons Cham-ers, with ſome other *Scots* Gentle-an, and my Security along with e, my Clerk in Court read my Re-ognizance, and mentioning my Bill gainſt the D—of *M*———, a learned erjeant at Law, ſitting at Table with e Barons ſaid, with a Sort of A-azment, *What, againſt the* D——— f M—— *too, that's a bold Stroke ndeed.*

LET none believe I have any per-onal Prejudice at the *H*—, for I pro-eſt I have none now, reſolving enceforth to deſpiſe their *Friendſhip* nd *Malice* all alike, my Deſign be-ng with the few weak Arguments I m Maſter of, to convince my Coun-rymen of the Danger they are in, by

ſuffering thoſe F—— to be ſo muc
about our Sov——, who by the
Credit and Intereſt with him, m
poſſibly Influence, his otherwiſe we
diſpoſed Mind, and Royal genero
Inclinations, both to act and om
ſome Things, which every hone
B—may juſtly dread the Conſequen
of, the Intereſt of *G*——*B*—— a
H——being quite different.

FOR who knows, that *B*——tr
Intereſt is to preſerve the *Liberty* a
Freedom of *Parliaments*, advan
Trade, encourage *foreign Plantatio*
and *Manufactories* at home; and
keep the Ballance of *Europe* eve
without ſeeking to add one Foot
our *European* Dominions.

BUT the Intereſt of *H*—, wh
there are no Parliaments, Trade n
Priviledge of Subject of any Kind
no doubt, to enlarge their Dominio
as being neceſſary to preſerve the
fro

om the Aſſaults of their Neighbours: ut muſt need ſay, for all their deſpo- k Power, *That 'tis very hard all e Conqueſts and Purchaſes of* ——, *ſhould be made at the xpence of our Blood and Treaſure, direct. Oppoſition to our preſent d future Happineſs*; for I muſt be ld to aſſure my Compatriots, That ery Dutchy added to the E——of —— this Way, muſt, at leaſt, ſink re to the Nation, than any County G—B.

T IS alſo their Buſineſs to cultivate Friendſhip with the *Emp*—, who nſidering the great Power he hath ely obtain'd, is able, when he plea- to turn the Ballance among the ntending Princes and States of the pire, ſo that in having his Friend- p, it would be impoſſible to ſturb any *Germ*——Pr——in his ſſeſſion, whether juſt or unjuſt; t without it none of them can ſub-

ſiſt; and this is the Reaſon why thoſe Princes who are ſo zealous for their own Intereſt, are always ſo ready to go into the Emp—— Meaſures and aſſiſt him in his Wars, which every Body knows, the Houſe of *Auſtria* is ſeldom without.

PERHAPS this different Ac conut of *G*——*B*——and *H*—intere may be miſconſtrued as a Mark diſſatisfaction with the *H*—Succeſſio but 'tis plain, that the Par—whic ſettled that Succeſſion, had the ver ſame Thoughts with me, by th ſpecial Proviſions which they mad in that glorious Act, againſt a Poſſibility of the *H*—— interfere in with our Affairs, for *they* were no only declared incapable to enjoy an Manner of publick Office, or hav any Part of our Legiſlature or Admi niſtration in their Hands, or th *G*——*B*——ſhould have any Regar to the E——of *H*—— as ſuch i

his

Wars, or Quarrels of any Sort; it was alſo provided, That the ng himſelf, ſhould not Offer to out of the Britiſh Dominions, thout Conſent of Parliament, if they had been then afraid, that reign Air might perhaps take off s good Thoughts from the Intereſt this Nation.

BUT what ſignifies our Acts of r—— if they be not obſerved? aving thus from my Zeal to his ——real Intreſt and Honour as —— of G——B——, and ffection to my Country, informed e Reader of what Views G—— ——*ought to have*, I need not peat my Aſſurances, that my only eſign is to demonſtrate, *how dan-rous and prejudicial it muſt be to F——have ſo much Liberty to viſe in* B——*Affairs, who are ob-ged in Duty to their Country to ve Views quite contrary to ours.*

BUT

BUT the Reader muſt excuſe m
to take Notice of ſome Meaſure
lately taken, which if not prevented
I dread ſome bad Conſequences fro
in a little Time, That the F——
may at laſt have Courage enough, tho
they never ſhow'd it upon any othe
Occaſions, from their late Succeſſes
to attempt any thing they pleaſe; le
it be never ſo much to our Loſs an
Diſadvantage.

I ſhall not reſume what I hav
ſaid of *B*——, *&c.* nor of wha
Damage we may ſuffer from the Mea-
ſures they will be oblig'd to tak
to *ſecure* that Purchaſe, which firſ
produced our Loſs of the *Swed*——
Trade; the Expence of our Flee
going ſo often to the *Baltick*, an
the Breach of K——*W*——an
G——*B*——Faith, engaged at th
Treaty of *Travendal*, to protec
S——againſt *D*——for a certai
Number of Years, not yet expired

to

which Purchaſe K------*G*------ uld not make a Title, beſides what as given before to the K------ of ------, without giving a much eater Sum in Hand, and continuing e Payment of an yearly Aunuity r ſome time to the Q-------of -----, which I wiſh may be paid t of the *H*-----Revenues, as I fear muſt rather be paid out of the —,for we are told,the K—hath made is Treaty with *S*——— as K—of ——*B*——, with a League *Offenſive* d *Defenſive*, which will probably volve us in a War with the C—— M——, whereby we muſt loſs our rade to that County, which is ten mes the Value of that with *S*—

PERHAPS ſome believe the —may be paid out of the 250000 *L.* hich was granted two Years ago, t they ought to remember, that um was demanded upon another ccount,no leſs, *than the Univerſal*

Quiet

Quiet of Europe, *and easing the g*
People of G—B—*from all furth*
Charges whatsoever: For if I
member well, it was confiden
ſaid, *That Sum would anſwer all th*
Glorious Ends, which how wel
did, will preſently appear.

OUR yearly Export to *S*— ne
exceeded 80000 *L.* and we had fr
thence no Returns, but the Prod
of that Country, whereas now
ſend yearly to *M*—y above 7000
of our home Manufactories ;
Returns whereof, are for moſt
ready Money.

THIS modeſt Computation
convince the Reader, how much
Trade to *M*——is preferable to
of *S*——; for in the late Reign
M—— Trade was reckoned ſo conſi
able, that the then evil Miniſt—
as ſome called them, declined a
ing their Favorite the K——

S—

S——, by forcing the *D*——— to observe their Articles at *Travendale*, lest we should have lost our Trade to *M*—— thereby, and if the loss of that Trade appeared to that M— so prejudicial, as to divert them from forcing *D*—— to Peace, which they could have done with a much better face than we can do now, then every one must believe, that by this Breach with *M*——, we must loss a very valuable Branch of our Trade.

I conclude this Story with this Truth, that the most beneficial Trades we have, are with *M*—— and *Sp*——; and 'tis now too plain, that we have quarrelled with them both for *H*—— Ends, contrary to *G*———*B*——— true Interest, and the Trade and Commerce of it, without which we neither ever could, nor can Subsist.

OTHERS may perhaps account our breaking with *M*—— in Favours

of *S*——to be a generous Action every Way becoming our Faith Defender; but by the Measure taken lately, we can never p it upon that footing, since t E——of *H*——, by the Advi of his F—— Council hath g a Part of the Spoil of *S*—— himself, and approved of all th was done against that Kingdom, b purchasing the *S*—— Dut—— *B*——, *&c.* from the D——, an proclaming War against S—— *Anno* 1715, at a time when the had more Enemies than they ha now; for then the K—— *P*——likewise attacked them driving 'em out of *Pomeran* while our *B*——Squadron wi *Dan*——Colour rode in the Baltick prevent the landing of any Succou from S——to preserve that Provin in direct Opposition to the Tre of *Travendale*, where, all the Wo knows, they continued from the

D

Declaration of War till laſt Summer, nd kept their Station upon the oaſt of *Denmark*, till the Q. of ——— conſented to the Surrender f *Bremen* upon the Conditions a-ovementioned; and then Sir *J*—— *V*—— had Orders to ſail *when it as too late*, which I muſt regret, nd cannot conceal it, *being a Story o well known*. For 'tis obvious, hat *S*——— might have been pre-rv'd from the *brutal Ravages* the *uſſians* made among that brave eople, had the Fleet ſail'd in good ime: But then *Bremen*, *&c.* could ot have been ſo eaſily purchaſſed; nd conſequently, *&c.*

PERHAPS the *H*———*s* may nd their Account much more in a reach with *M*———; for they ill therefrom take Occaſion to ſug-eſt their Fears of Invaſions, *&c.* om *Archangel*, the Frigid Zone, *c.* and when They want Money,

we ſhall hear of the march of *Ruſſ*
ans, *Calmuck Tartars*, and *Lapla*
ders clad in Bears Skins, and othe
ſtrange People filing toward t
North, to embark for *G*——*B*——
for *We* can have no Correſpondenc
to thoſe Parts, *to which all Co*
merce is prohibited; but any Thi
for ſuch Ends may paſs with us *he*
for Truth, without being able
diſcover it ſo eaſily as from *S*——
becauſe of Our *Correſpondence* wi
that Kingdom, and the other Pa
of the Baltick.

W E find our Commerce with *S*-
and *Muſ*——, the *two* moſt val
able Branches of Our Trade impai
ed, *if not in Danger of being qui*
loſt, Our *East India* Company lik
wiſe threatned by the *French* a
Imperial East India Companies lat
ly formed; Our publick Debts
mounting to above 60000000, I
creaſe every Year conſiderably,
th

er than diminish'd, since the Peace
Utrecht: Whereas, at the glorious
evolution, the *Publick was in no*
ebt at all; Our Colonies in *Ame-*
ca complaining of Oppression from
eir Governors, some of them be-
g forc'd to turn Pirates upon our
ves; and many of them afraid to
turn'd out of their Estates, which
ey justly dispossessed the *Fr*———
in the late War, particularly in
Christophers, which must inevi-
bly produce a *Decay of Business*
d Trade, the *Fr*——— supplying
reign *Markets* with the Commodi-
s our Colonies used to do, much
eaper than *We*, as appears by the
emonstrances, Petitions and Re-
esentations to the Government,
m the *Inhabitants* of *Barbadoes*,
d the Leeward Islands, against
wther of *Barbadoes*, and *Hamil-*
n a Native of *Westphalia*, &c. not-
thstanding whereof, and all other
ievous and horrid Complaints a-

against

gainſt him; *and even his* being *ſu*
pended by General Douglas *for* b
ing *acceſſory to the Murder of G*
neral Park, *the ſaid General* H
milton *is ſtill continued Governor*
the Leeward Iſlands, upon payi
1000 *L.* a Year to the D——s
Munſter.

FOR the Barbarities by th
committed on theſe *poor People, no*
lying before the Board, and all wit
out Hopes of Redreſs; becauſe
ſuppoſed that thoſe Gentry, and
ly ſuch as They, are ſupported a
encouraged by ſome F——— he
who find their Account in it, a
which is worſt of all, our Diſco
tents and Diviſions at Home, a
our Poors Rates increaſing, with
loſs of Trade, and the *manufactori*
Part of the Nation wanting E
ployment and Bread.

I come now to ſtate a Comp

n betwixt *France* and us, *How* *equally we have both carried on* *War againſt* Sp——, and accor- g to what I propoſed upon ſome anches of Our home Manufacto- s; and inform my *Reader* what aſon the *Woollen Manufactories* ve to *complain*; and what Cauſe ght to be aſſign'd for our lament- lt Decay of that *Trade*.

Most Governments in *Europe*, ake their benevolent, propitious *oughts go along with the Mer- ants Induſtry*: But with us the G- rnments *Thoughts are ſeldom oyed that Way, leaving th ther to the Merchants C. pplication*, who have at pre reſtle with too many *Inconv ies* they are lately plung'd int he War with *Sp*——.

'Tis alſo obvious, That by War we have loſt *Our* Effects t

in Old and New *Spain*, which
amount to an immenſe Sum,
more than Our *Merchants* are
ling to Own; for truſting to
Credit, they muſt be tender of
liſhing their Loſſes, which is the
ly Reaſon that ſo little Noiſe
made about it, as being *willing*
conceal their Loſſes till they are
ced to run; and then it muſt o
witneſs the *Mint*, the *Fleet*, the Kin
Bench, *Marſhalſea*, *Gazette*,
at Home, and Letters from Fra
Holland, &c. from abroad.

WHEREAS, the Fr—— hav
at Sea, managed the W
Land; the *Spaniards*
one of their Effects in *Spai*
ney of the *Spaniards* in *Fran*
Trade and Commerce went
veen them.

FROM this unequal Manageme
rence and Advantage betwixt
Fren

French and Us in this War, a Stranger would readily suppose, *That our* ——— *had been brib'd to propose such Measures as were taken*, since they tended directly to answer all the Ends that the Ambition and Covetousness of *France* could wish for; and truly since the Nation has so much handling in Our Affairs; and are so much *used* to receive *Presents* from the *good natur'd* People in *G. B.* 'tis not unreasonable to suppose, *They had a Fellow feeling with their* Brethren-*Foreigners*; and it can't be denied, but such *good* Service to *France* deserv'd abundance of *Gold*.

'TIS argued, That the Women's universal Wear of *Callicoes* and *Imp'd Linnen*, is the first and chief Cause of the *Weavers* want of Trade, not considering that the Laws have given them double Reprisals, by their assuming the whole Irish

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Garb of riding Hood and Man
and quilted *Petticoats*, which
Ranks and Qualities have run in
for these five Years, instead of Sc
and Hives, which are not worn
10 Parts in 11, so much as they
to be; and methinks they should
thank'd for their *Hoops too*, as
king their other Petticoats, wh
are generally of *Wooll*, at least, li
with it, much wider than forme

AND this Answer alone, in
half of the Linnen, ought to sav
the *Petition* from *Scotland* for
End; at least, prevent all fur
Prohibition or Restriction upon
being the Product of *Britain*;
even of *English* Ground more t
formerly; and consequently
ploys as many Hands proportiona
in spinning, whitning, print
and stamping; and even in *Weavi*
&c. as *Wooll* does; so that to reli
the *Wooll*, at the Expence of

L

nnen, would be to plunder One bject to relieve another.

BESIDES, the Duties arising to e Government from *Callicoes* and *mp'd Linnen*, amount to above ooo *L.* and the Duties from *Pot-es* when imported, and *Soap* when nufactur'd, do all amount to a t Sum, which being *now appro-ated Funds*, must in this Case be plied by other *new* Taxes; but at an immense Sum it arises to gether, any Body will be convin-, that looks into the *Custom-house* oks; and considers, *what a vast sumption of* Soap *the stamping d printing of* Linnen *requires*.

BUT the *true* Cause of Our *decay* Trade, which may be called *uni-rsal* (for the Linnen *Drapers*, *inters*, *Stampers*, *Soap-boilers*, . will have as much Reason to cry t, very soon, as the *Weavers*,

Woollen *Drapers*, or any oth
Trade whatſoever, *without a ſpee*
Remedy) is certainly to be imput
to the Interruption of Our Tra
with M——nd Sp——, whic
no Body will deny that believes S
and it's Plantations alone, *conſum*
above half the Manufactories
G. B. which I lay down as an Hyp
theſis agreed to by the moſt know
ing Merchants of the Kingdom.

And perhaps it may be reckon
ed another Cauſe of the Decay
Our Trade; at leaſt, of our hom
Manufactures, *That his Majeſty*
Foreign Affairs calls him ſo ofte
al road; *and that before his Birt*
Day, *and ſtaying after his Corona*
tion, both which Days, eſpeciall
the firſt, occaſions a prodigious Co
ſumpt of all Sorts of Cloath, and e
very Manufacture eſpecially by Peo
ple of Quality and Fortune, who not
only take an Opportunity to travel

with

ith him, *but some of them are o*
ged to attend him, either by vir-
e of their Office, or by his expres's
mmand.

We have nothing for it but *Pa-*
ence, Weavers, Linnen Drapers,
op Keepers, Tailors, and all of us,
l our Foreign Trade be reſtored,
d all publick *Monopolies* put down:
r *Money and Trade go always*
and in Hand together; and if
ade bring Money along with it,
e other is as ſure to carry it
way.

But if the *French* or *Dutch*
ould be before Hand with us, as
the *M*——— or *Sp*——— Trade,
r Loſſes will be unretrievable, till
ne *Door or other open* for our
elief, which I wiſh the *Wiſdom* of
e Nation may ſhine through, before
s too late.

SOME Time ago Mr. *B*—— fell under the Displeasure of the House of Lords, who thereupon, the very last Session of Parliament, *addressed* his Majesty to remove and prosecute him; and upon his Majesty's gracious Answer, to which I refer, that had not only ordered the said Mr. *B*— to be turn'd out of his Employment, but prosecute according to Law. None ever doubted but this Gentleman was to be removed and brought to Justice accordingly. But tho' he was removed, instead of being prosecuted, he was presented with the Wharf of *Whitehall*, worth above 1200 *l. per Annum* for 30 Years.

I shall trouble my Reader with no more of a great many such *ungrateful* Examples of F—— *Insolence*; but hopes to be indulg'd the Liberty to make a *few necessary Reflections*, out of a *vast* Number I shall leave to himself.

FROM

FROM such Facts and Premises, some People will be apt to conclude, *That Our* B——*M*—— *may be affected so far as to have Breaches and Alterations made in it, as there was when* R——W—— *was at the Head of the Treasury.*

WHY don't the Hanoverians gratify their Friends more privately, so as all the World should not know it, since they have so many Ways to do it, even the *Privy Purse* in their Hands? No, they are so arrogant, *That a publick Statute or Monument must be erected upon the Ruins of what ought to be so dear to* every B—— Subject; *and their Credit and Authority proclaimed, to let all Foreign Powers and States know, That they are the* only People to apply to in *British* Affairs, *even of the greatest Consequence*; That they have Power enough to trample upon and evade, even Addreſs

dress of Parliament, and His Ma
sty's most *gracious Answer.*

PRAY good Master Reader, l
me ask you, *What they can prop*
by *all this?* But it needs no Answe
for every Body knows, that there
they have found their Account; a
that Foreign *Powers have* alread
taken the Hint accordingly, as a
pears in our publick *Prints*, by t
Abbot du *Bois*'s Letter to the Ma
quis *Scotti*, which informs us, *Th*
his B——— *M*——— *great M*—
Monsieur Schaub, *forsooth, was to*
appointed to in the Treaty of Peac
with Sp———, *having his Creden*
tials, and all the Trust in the Wor
reposed in him, for that End.

To trust this *Person* with th
Management of such an Affair, w
of greater Consequence to the Nati
giving him the greatest *Post*
Profit and *Honour* in it, tho' this
expressly

expreſly againſt that very Act which brought the *H———ns* here.

BUT I am ſo loaded and oppreſſed upon other People's Account as well as my own, that I muſt trouble the *Reader* with a *few more* of our Sufferings.

THOSE Gentry are not contented to amaſs *immenſe Sums* from the Sale of *publick Poſts* and *Offices*, but alſo from the Sale of *Titles of Honour*, as their Brockers running about to make Bargains for *Nobility* and *Knigthood*, can teſtify; and I doubt not alſo to prove, that they have received conſiderable Sums from ſome of Our Rich, vain-glorious Subjects, for Patents of Honour, *which they have not yet procured*, as the Commiſſioners of Bankrupt, who inſpected Sir *John Hodge*'s Books can teſtify.

THEIR Avarice don't reſt here,

but extends to our Colonies in *America*, where they appoint and continue ſome Governors at Pleaſure, not only exacting vaſt Sums, *but alſo receiving the Revenues ordered by the Publick to ſupport them*; and leaving the People only to the Governors, to be fleec'd at Diſcretion, which occaſions ſo many *dreadful Complaints*, as I have mentioned before.

BUT I forſee other bad Conſequences, which, I am afraid, will follow, upon the Covetouſneſs of theſe G———*n* Quality, particularly, from their diſpoſing of the Reverſions of publick Poſts and Places thro' the Kingdom;

THAT it will be out of the *Power* of His Majeſty's Succeſſors to reward ſuch as may deſerve well of him or their Country;

THAT

THAT the Act of *Parliament* is cluded, which expreſly provides, *That none but Natives of G—— B——, ſhall be capable to* enjoy ny *Place of Profit or Truſt depen- ing upon the Crown*;

THAT our *Indulgence* of them nay perhaps, at laſt, encourage them o ſell, even our *Properties*, our *Li- erties* and *Eſtates*; for they have s good Right to do the one as the ther.

IF any thoughtleſs, abandoned Wretch, who perhaps, reaps ſome leanings from the *Hanoverian* arveſt, ſhould argue, *That they* ctually enjoy *no Poſt, contrary to eir glorious Act of Settlement.*

I anſwer, That they who have the *ower to ſell*, and actually diſpoſe f ſuch *Poſts* and *Offices*, and to *ocket the Money ariſing from them*,

may be much more properly ſaid to poſſeſs them, than any *Britiſh* Subject, who can't poſſeſs above *two* or *three* Places at once, whereas too many of the *Hanoverian* Gentlemen have ſold ſome Hundreds.

I refer the *Reader* to all other *Facts*, *Conſequences*, *Reflections*, *private Particulars*, &c. of all the *H———ns* Tranſactions, ſince they came to *G.B.* which I am told will be publiſhed all in good Time.

BUT what ſhall I ſay, or what could our noble Anceſtors ſaid, had they ſeen ſuch Things, who led Armies againſt their Enemies, ſubdued Kingdoms, conquered Provinces, over-run Countries, ruined and ſubjected Towns, Cities and fortified Places, and exacted Tribute in ſo many *Places* abroad.

I hope it won't be unacceptable

to

let my *Reader* know, That I ave obſerved *my ſelf*, when upon y Travels, eſpecially in *G*———, at there was always more reſpect id to a *Britiſh* Gentleman, than a aron of the Em———, or a *French* *Italian* Marquis; and their Reaons were, *That* G. B. *kept the Balance of* Europe; and that it's Subcts were the only *free Subjects* of HRIST, *enjoying greater Priileges and Immunities than any other*: But I am afraid they will have nother Opinion of us now, when hey hear *how* the *H*———*ns* maage us; and that few of us can ave any Poſt, either of *Profit* or *Honour*, but what They receive ady Money for; ſome *H*———*n* a———s, two or three Ladies, a *F*———Refugee, and a *Turk* or wo, with their Valets and Underrappers.

I find my ſelf at the Repetition of

of this so affected, that I must sto
and cry, in Imitation of *David* l
menting for the Death of *Saul* an
Jonathan, O tell it not at Hocksto
nor publish it in those Parts of Eu
rope *and* America, *where the* Britis
Arms have carried their Terror, lea
the Fr——— *and* Bav———s, *an*
other Nations, Enemies to the Bri
tish *Glory, should triumph and re*
joice.

I must confess, I should be asham
ed to return to these *Places*, where
have seen my self and Countryme
so much respected; and I cannot se
How we can answer to our Countr
and Posterity, thus to suffer tame
such Indignations from those, whos
Fathers, our renowned and worthy
Ancestors, if I may lawfully use *Job*'
Expressions, *would not have se*
with the Dogs of his Flock.

What are we to *expect* from
th

he *Ha——ans*, or rather what ſchief can they not do, *who thus ſter our Court, and plague Our ffairs; and who I am ſure, never entur'd a Farthing of their Money r us, or one drop of their Blood.* doubt not at all, but the *Reader* ll join with me, That the King G. B. nor the Nation, can never happy till *they* be removed.

I muſt tire my *Reader's Pati-ce* to obſerve, That the *Engliſh* ſince e Acceſſion of K. *James* VI. of *otland* to their Crown, apprehend-d his being a *Scotſman* might divert m and his Succeſſor from their In-reſt, and inclining to that of their wn native Country, whereupon, om that Day forward the *Engliſh* duſtriouſly labour'd to ſuppreſs *otland*, and cruſh'd every Thing as propoſed, or ſet on Foot, for the nefit and Improvement of that ingdom, having purſued that *Maxim* with

with such Application ever since, th
it can be easily made appear, wh
ever was the Value of *Scotland* the
it is much less now.

And pray, let me also *obser*
That since that fatal Hour, in t
Year 1604, none of our Kings ev
returned, but King *James* VI. *on*
once, for a Visit; and that a *ve*
Expensive one, the *Scots* prodigal
extending their Generosity to t
Nobility and others, attending the
King from *England*. King *Char*
I. came also once. King *Charles*
in the Time of the Usurpation w
banish'd *England*; and for some Tim
was maintain'd at *Scotland*'s Charg

From these *Facts*, if we compar
Scot——— with *H*———*r*, it ma
be easily distinguished, wheth
England had more to fear from th
seperate Interest and distinct View
of *Scot*———, than G—— B——
hat

hath now from the ſeperate Intereſt of *H———r*.

To illuſtrate the Compariſon, I ſhall give ſuch an Account of the *Scottiſh* Nation, as may enable the *Reader* to judge accordingly.

SCOTLAND is ſurrounded by the Sea on all Sides, but the South, where it joins *England*, which ſince King *James* VI. mounted the *Britiſh* Throne, made it impoſſible for them to extend their Dominions; and conſequently *England* had no Reaſon to be apprehenſive of being drawn into a War with any neighbouring Prince upon their Account.

SCOTLAND had no Dependance upon any Foreign Power; *England* could never be engaged in any Quarrels for their ſakes.

The Seat of the Government

being in *England*, the *Scots* generally ſpeaking, reſort thither; by which Means the whole Subſtance and Money of *Scotland*, hath always circulated in *England*, ſince that Time; and yet all theſe Advantages the *Engliſh* had over us; and the great Loſs and Damage we have ſuſtain'd from them, never were ſufficient to to diſſwade them, from their unreaſonable Jealouſies, and an obſtinate Obſervance of their eſtabliſhed Maxim above mentioned.

If the *Scots* ſpend what Money they have, in *England*, they cannot carry much out of it, if they carry any at all; but if Compariſon was made, *by ſearching the Trunks and Pockets of the* Han———ans, *and theirs, as they come to, and go out of the Nation*, there would ſtrange Diſcoveries be made.

If any of the *Scots*, perhaps get Mo-

Money in *England*, by Trade or otherwiſe, they generally continue their Effects there and become *Engliſh*, ſeldom ever any of them return, but thoſe who have Families and Eſtates; and even many of theſe cannot ſtay at Home *very* long, but up to ſome Part of *England* or *London* they muſt go, and ſpend their Eſtates there: *And when the* Sums *exported by the* H———ans, *ſince they came to* Great Britain, *come to be known*, it will then, to the Suppriſe of the World, appear, *to which ſide the Balance will preponderate*.

ENGLAND hath another Advantage over moſt other Nations, that let their Tradeſmen get never ſo much Riches by what Trade ſoever they are bred to, yet they never leave it off, *not even when they die*, if I may ſo ſpeak; for they generally educate their Children the ſame Way; and ſo hand down their

Trades to their Poſterity; whereas the *Scots*, *Fr*———, *&c.* when they come to any Riches or Wealth by their Buſineſs and Trade, they muſt leave it off, and become Gentlemen forſooth; but if they could be perſwaded to forgo their *fooliſh Pride and Vanity in this Point*, by going into the laudable Cuſtom and Example of the *Engliſh*, for any *Thing* I know, they might vie with them, if not out-do them; ſince they are as ingenious, as capable of Application, and to live much more ſparingly.

IF we compare the Circumſtances of the *Scots* Nation, before the Acceſſion of their King to the Throne, with thoſe of the *Ha*———*ans*, before the Acceſſion of their E———r, we muſt likewiſe compare the Treatment, which both the one and the other have received from the *Engliſh* ſince that Time; and it will appear unaccountable enough.

BEFORE

BEFORE that fatal Year 1604, he *Scots* had the Seat of Govern-ent in their own Country, with he uncontroulable Liberty and Free-om to *improve* as they pleas'd, by ettling *Foreign Colonies and Plan-ations*, as *England* and other Na-ons do; They had alwiſe their an-ent Friends the *French* at Hand, nd others who were jealous of *Eng-* Greatneſs, to aſſiſt them in all eir Undertakings, which would ave increaſed *Scotland*, proportion-bly with *England*, it being a Coun-y *very capable of Improvement*; nd none better ſituated for Trade, *rticularly to the* Indies, *than* Scot-nd *is*.

BEFORE that Time too, the *ots* had vaſt Privileges and Immu-ties in *France*, even greater and ore than any Native in that King-om was ever capable of.

A

A *Scotſman* was enfranchis'd o
any Town, City or Corporation, a
much as he had ſerved his Apprentice
ſhip there; *Scotſmen* have poſſeſſe
the greateſt Poſts *both of Honou*
and Profit in the Kingdom; a *Scotſ*
man was great Conſtable, and *Scotſ*
men have been Marſhals of *France*
the beſt of their regular Troop
conſiſted of *Scots* Battallions, wh
had always the Poſt of Honou
both in Camp and Garriſon, an
guarded the King's Perſon; a *Scotſ*
man kept the Key of the King's Be
Chamber.

All which Privileges and Immu
nities *are loſt, ever ſince that fata*
Year *that King* James *became Kin*
of England, *only* ſome particula
Scotſmen, by their great Merit, have
even ſince that Time, ſhin'd not on
ly at the *French* Court, but at th
Helm; Mr. *Colbert* prime Miniſte
of State, *raiſed their Finances from*
poo

por mean Circumſtances, to the reat heighth and Condition they ere in, in the late Reign: And ow the ingenious Mr. *Law*, at the elm both of their State and Policy, *rmounted* Colbert, *and all that er were before him.*

So that it may be ſaid the three onders of *Fr*——; and perhaps of l *Europe*, in their different Capaci-s, were *Scotſmen, viz.* theſe Two ſt mentioned, and the famous *Duns otus*, who firſt brought Learning any Luſtre in *France*.

All theſe Misfortunes which *cotland* had ſuffer'd by their King's king upon him the Crown of *Eng-nd*, might have been more than mpenſed, had the *Engliſh* entertai-ed no unjuſt Apprehenſions of 'em, d been but *Half* ſo kind and civil, they have been to the *H*——*n*s nce the Acceſſion of their *E*——*r*.

Not-

NOTWITHSTANDING of all this unkind, unneighbourly Treatment, 'tis plain enough, That the *English* never had the leaſt Ground of Jealouſy; nor could they ever ſuffer the hundredth Part from *Scotland*, which both *Scotland* and *England*, now have juſt Apprehenſion to fear from *Ha———er*, which I am confident, can *never* ſuffer ſo much by 1000 in 100, from the E———r's coming to the Crown, as *Scotland* hath done, which *every One* in *G——B——n* will agree to. *When they are at the Pains to travel thro' that Country, and get acquainted with the People thereof and their former Circumſtances, as I have done.*

UPON the *Whole*, I believe, there can be no Reaſon *given*, *Why the* H———ns *ſhould be better treated than the* Scots? For to proceed with my Compariſon, *take it which Way*

yo

me pleaſe, or every Way, I hope is no diſcredit to them, if I ſay, That the Balance will incline to the *Scots* Side, both from what I have already, and ſtill can be advanced to the Credit of that Nation, who appear'd very early in the Rolls of Honour, valiantly reſiſting the *Roman* Eagle, the veteran Legions, after they had conquer'd moſt of the known World, being ſtopt in their victorious Progreſs, by the brave ancient *Scots*, with a *Ne plus ultra*.

THEY are likewiſe found in Hiſtory, *victoriouſly* oppoſing the ancient *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, *Normans*, *Engliſh*, &c. and by their Valour ſaving *France*, which muſt have fallen a Prey to it's Enemies, had not they ſome Times interpos'd.

THEY are alſo to be found under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, recovering the Ger-

German Liberty from the Thraldom of the House of *Austria*, and penetrating into the *very Heart of the Empire*; particularly, at the famous Battle of *Leipsick*, with Sword in Hand driving the old Imperial Army under Count *Tilly* out of the Field, after the *Germans* who had join'd *Gustavus*, had run away, and left the *Scots* and *Swedes* to dispute the Liberties of *Germany* with the Imperial Army.

I hope I may without Offence take the Freedom to say, *That if it had not been for the* Scots, *who distinguished themselves in the long* Swedish *War, there had not been a free Protestant* State *or* Prince *of that Perswasion this Day in the Empire*, having said nothing but what History will avouch.

" If I have mentioned nothing
" of the *Ha——ns*, but *since* They
came

" came to this Country, it is be-
" cause I *never could read of them*
" *in any publick History*; and so I
" leave their Atchievments to be re-
" corded by those who are better
" vers'd in *private History* than I
" I am; wherein *Now* they may
" challenge a large Share.

To finish the Parallel, let the *Reader* also bring this into it, if he pleases, what our publick News and Prints have often told us, *That since King* George *mounted the Throne, the Houses in his foreign Dominions have been* Let *at* 100 *L.* per *Month*; *whereas before they might have been had at* 10 L. per Annum; and during his Absence, all the Royal Palaces ly Waste, as *Holyroodhouse* and all the rest of our Palaces in *Scotland* hath done this 116 Years, some of which are not inferior to any that the King hath elsewhere; *and till his*

Return the Tradeſmen, even about St. James's *want Bread.*

BUT I am aware of any Objection, which ſome *E*———, perhaps *H*———*s*, may throw in my Teeth from the *Behaviour, or rather Miſcarriages of ſome modern* Scotſmen, *as a Contradiction to what I have ſaid in Honour of that Nation*, which I can obviate no other Way than, *That it is unjuſt to charge a whole Country with the* Faults *of a few.*

I am ſorry that there hath ſo many degenerated from the Paths of our glorious Anceſtors, to whom, of what Degree ſoever, I wiſh as hearty and ſincere Repentance as that of mine, *that we may all join in Declaration of it, and make amends the beſt Way we can.*

IF any think that I have been too

be hard upon the *English*, or have nake with any Manner of Spleen r disrespect to them, I declare so- emnly *they do me a gross Injury*; for ho' our Country hath *suffer'd* much om them, I shall never blame them much, for it, as *Our selves*; espe- ially since the Union.

'Tis well known what a *brave* People they been; how they *have ery* often distinguish'd themselves oth at Home and abroad, even in *France* how their *Jackviles, Greys, Brandons, Russels, Talbots, Hastings, Percies, Digbys, Howards, Comptons, Finchs, Mordaunts, Berkleys; Mor- ans, Wentworths*, St. *Johns, Her- erts, Rawleighs Drakes, Norris, Mollineuxs*, &c. have shin'd both in Camp and Cabinet, and therefore ought to be regarded and respected by all Nations, as truly they have been over all the World.

I would only have them recolle
how these their glorious Predeces
valued and set even their Lives a
Fortune at nought, for the Int
and Honour of their K. and Coun

I hope this Spirit is not quite go
surely they are not so Degenerate
to continue in this State of Indole
and such shameful Ingratitude
F——s.

If they be convinced of the *Tru*
of these Facts I have represente
they cannot but apply to themselv
the saying of *Joseph*'s Brethren, *W*
are surely guilty, said they, *concern*
ing Our Brother, in that we saw
the Anguish of his Soul, but would
not hear, therefore is all this Ev
come upon us.

And I wish they may be perswa
ded, *That it is still in their Powe*
to do Justice both to the Honour
and

d Interest of their Country; for
ritish Parliament can make a C—
——— tremble at any Time, by
lling them to an Account for their
precedented Practices in G. B. to
event their sinistrous Designs upon
r present happy Establishment,
hich the H——— of C———, to
eir immortal Honour, hath lately
ven a Proof of; for most People
ow, to what End, and by whom
e late Peerage Bill was calculat-

To conclude, I remember my
——B———'s Speech to the last
nion-Parliament in *Scotland*, who
retold many Things, which to the
eat Grief of, at least one Part of,
e Nation, are actually come to pass,
o' *He* was ridicul'd as a Dreamer
y some, who without further Re-
ections, I dare say, *are now of my
ind, having, to Our Regret, seen so
uch of that* Speech *verified*; and I
am

am afraid, we have ſtill Reaſon
dread other *fatal Conſequence*, p
haps *not far off*, which I pray GO
avert, by making us all join in t
Application of proper Remedies
Time.

I hope that none that know
will believe, *I* have ſaid any Th
with a Deſign to ſtir up the Peo
againſt the Government; No, I
that be as far from thy *Imaginati*
as my *Intention*, which is only to e
deavour, that thoſe Evils may be r
mov'd, which threaten the Well-bei
of the Nation; for my *Part I*—ſha
never think them good *Patriots*
Subjects, who have it in their *Pow*
and yet won't exert themſelves
ſerve their King and Country; a
contribute their Endeavour to remo
the Cauſe of this growing Evil
for *I* thank GOD for it, *I* have
much true *Britiſh* Blood in my Vei
and Honour and Loyalty in m

Brea

Breast, as to reckon those who are Enemies to their K——— or Country, to be mine too.

I shall only add, That it wou'd be but a poor Satisfaction to this deluded Nation (*alamode* of the *Polacks*) to drive the *H*——— out of the Kingd———, after they have plundered and ruined it; for if Things go on as they have done, we must be further tax'd to make up the Funds, which are become deficient from our Loss of Trade with *Mus*——— and *Sp*———.

HAVING finish'd what I have to say upon this melancholy Subject; if I be called to an Account of it, I can with Abundance of Assurance say, That I am ready with Pleasure and Patience to undergo and submit to the Will of GOD; and whatever my Country shall determine, either for or against me, if thereby I

have but perswaded them to ta
just Measures to retrieve themselv
from the scandalous and ingloriou
Servitude, they have brought them
selves under, to the Subjects of a
other Country.

I must own the World would b
at no Loss, if I was dead, and m
Memory buried in Oblivion; an
so I am very little concern'd at th
Resentment of F——s, or the
Abbettors, being Subjects of an
Kind.

I have seen too much of th
villany and vanity of this Worl
to be longer in Love with it, an
am perfectly weary of it.

And tho' with St. *Paul*, I can
wish my self acurs'd; yet I think,
have Courage enough to offer u
my self a Sacrifice for my *bleedin*
Country, if thereby the misfortu

lies *Here* under, and have fallen
upon it, in some Measure through
y Means, could haply be removed,
the Ruin now *impending* over the
eads of an *unthinking* People, could
in the least *prevented*.

L 2 AP-

APPENDIX

N°. 1.

The ſeveral Anſwers of Capt. Mar
Linch, *one of the Defendants*
which he agreed to make upo
Oath, to the Bill of Complain
of John Ker *of* Kerſland *Eſq*
Complainant, according as it wa
drawn up in form, and ſigned b
Counſelor Brooke *his own Law*
yer, which he afterwards recede
from, the contrary Party, it
ſuppoſed, having given him
Suit of new Cloaths to keep Si
ence, and diſappear, upon which
and her G——— being creat
D—— of K———, the B
was diſmiſſed.

THIS Defendant having to himſe
all Advantages of Exception
to the many Uncertainties an
In

insufficiencies of the said Complainant's Bill; for answer unto so much thereof, as the Defendant is advised is material for him to answer unto, he answereth and saith, That he doth not know otherwise than as he hath heard from the said Complainant, whether or how ever the Complainant was imployed by the K——— in the Reign of her late M———, or of the present M———, what Sum is, or was due to him, for his Service or Expences, relating thereunto, nor what Attendance or Solicitation he made for Payment thereof, nor whether his Disappointments therein, did put him upon a Resolution to publish a Book, or *Memoirs* in the Bill mentioned; nor doth this Defendant remember, that he knew or heard the said Complainant delivering the said *Memoirs* to *Mr. John Phillips*, one of the other Defendants in the said Bill mentioned, for him to

print

print and publiſh the ſame, unti
that ſome time after the ſame wa
ſo delivered, and the ſaid Complain-
ant informed this Defendant thereof
and this Defendant ſaith, That the
ſaid Complainant withal informing
this Defendant of ſome of the Con-
tents of the ſaid *Memoirs*, gave
Occaſion to this Defendant to diſ-
courſe of the ſame with ſome other
Perſons; after which this Defendant
doth confeſs, that ſome time in the
laſt Summer (which this Defendant
believes might be in the Beginnin
of *June* 1718) This Defendant di
go to the ſaid Complainant and told
him, That if the ſaid Complainan
would deſiſt from his Intentions o
publiſhing the ſaid *Memoirs*, and
prevent the printing thereof, Tha
the ſaid Complainant might have
Aſſurance of having his Demands
from the Gov——— ſatisfied, or re
that Effect; and this Defendant doth
confeſs, That the ſaid Complainant

after-

afterwards discoursing this Defendant upon the said Subject, That Defendant did inform the said Complainant (as the truth is) That her G——— the D——— of *M*——— one of the other Defendants in the Bill mentioned, had in this Defendant's Presence, given her Promise and Assurance, that the said Complainant should be satisfied his Demands, upon delivering up the said *Memoirs*, to prevent the publishing thereof, or to that Effects: And that her G——— asking this Defendant what the Complainant's Demands were, this Defendant said, That he understood the same to be two or three Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, to which her G——— said, That the same should be satisfied, or to that effect; and this Defendant doth confess, That he did also tell the said Complainant, that if he did distrust this Defendant in what he had said, therein relating to her G———,

G——, that this Defendant would bring the said Complainant to ... other Gent. who was present when her G—— so expressed her self, ... to that Effect; and than named the other Defendant, Sir *Adolph Oughton*, in the Bill mentioned ... the said other Person than present ... and this Defendant having, (as ... the said Bill) first brought acquainted with the said Sir *Ad*——, ... Means of Mr. *Lewis Benet*, ... of the other Defendants in the ... Bill, this Defendant did first bring the said Complainant to the ... *Benet*, to whom the said Complainant repeated what this Defendant had told him in Relation to the ... D——, which the said *Benet* said, was all true; and therewith added, that if the said Complainant mistrusted her Word, he might have it under her Hand, or to the Effect, to which the said Complainant replied, her word was sufficient ...

or to that Effect; And from thence his Defendant with the ſaid Complainant and Mr. *Benet*, went to the ſaid Sir *Ad*———, at his Houſe, in the Bill mentioned, where the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— deſired of the ſaid Complainant, to ſee the ſaid Book or *Memoirs*, that Night (but whether the ſame was on a Sunday or not, this Defendant doth not now remember) And the ſaid Complainant then ſaying, That he had before delivered the ſaid *Memoirs* to the other Defendant *John Phillips*, he deſired till 12 a Clock next Day to get the ſame from him, but the ſaid *Phillips* being (as the ſaid Complainant ſaid) gone out of Town, the Complainant ſent this Defendant a Letter of Excuſe for not ſending of the ſaid *Memoirs*, according to Appointment; but therein ſaid, That depending upon her ———Word, this Dependant might be aſſured of having the ſaid Book

for her G———, upon the ſaid *Phillips* Return; or to that Effect which Letter this Defendant delivered to the ſaid Sir *Ad*———, where with he ſeemed well pleaſed; and to which this Defendant refers. And this Defendant doth confeſs That no further hearing from the ſaid Complainant (as was expected) this Defendant by the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— Deſire, went to the ſaid Complainant's Lodgings, and waited his coming Home till late at Night when the ſaid Defendant told him (as the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— had before told this Defendant) that the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— had received ſeveral Meſſages from *Kingſington* to haſten the Matter; and that he could not go thither with Honour till he had the ſaid *Memoirs*, or to that Effect. And therefore this Defendant deſired the ſaid Complainant to go or ſend Poſt to the ſaid *Phillips* for the ſame; and the ſaid Complainant afterwards told

told this Defendant, That he had ſent a ſpeciall Meſſenger to the ſaid *Phillips* for that Purpoſe, who afterwards coming to Town, the ſaid Complainant brought this Defendant to the ſaid *Phillips* in the City, when the Complainant told the ſaid *Phillips* that he was engaged to deliver the ſaid *Memoirs* to the Court, and not to publiſh the ſame, and therefore deſired the ſaid *Phillips* to return the ſame, which the ſaid *Phillips* did agree to do, and did agree to go with this Defendant to *Kinſington*; but this Defendant did not go thither with them; But this Defendant with the ſaid *Phillips* and the ſaid Complainant, taking Coach together, this Defendant brought them firſt to the Corner of *Warwick* Street, where the other Defendant *Lewis Benet* lived; And this Defendant leaving the ſaid *Phillips* with the Complainant in the Coach, this Defendant with the ſaid *Phillips* and *Benet* went therein to the ſaid Sir *Ad*——, at

for her G———, upon the ſaid *Phillips* Return; or to that Effect which Letter this Defendant delivered to the ſaid Sir *Ad*———, where with he ſeemed well pleaſed; and to which this Defendant refers And this Defendant doth confeſs That no further hearing from the ſaid Complainant (as was expected this Defendant by the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— Deſire, went to the ſaid Complainant's Lodgings, and waited his coming Home till late at Night when the ſaid Defendant told him (as the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— had before told this Defendant) that the ſaid Sir *Ad*——— had received ſeveral Meſſages from *Kingſington* to haſten the Matter; and that he could not go thither with Honour till he had the ſaid *Memoirs*, or to that Effect And therefore this Defendant deſired the ſaid Complainant to go or ſend Poſt to the ſaid *Phillips* for the ſame; and the ſaid Complainant afterwards told

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his Houſe, where the ſaid *Phillips* promiſed the ſaid Sir *Ad*——, to deliver to him the ſaid *Memoirs* the next Morning; And the Day after next Morrow, the ſaid Sir *Ad*—— told this Defendant, that the ſaid *Phillips* had delivered the ſame to her G——; or to that Effect and the ſaid Sir *Ad*—— alſo told this Defendant, that he had prepared ſome *Memorial* to be delivered to his Majeſty on behalf of the ſaid Complainant; and that the ſaid Sir *Ad*——would do the ſaid Complainant what Service he could therein, or to that Effect and the ſaid Sir *Ad*——as the ſaid Defendant was informed, deſiring to ſee a Particular of the ſaid Complainant's ſaid Demands the ſaid Complainant delivered a Particular thereof to this Defendant, who delivered the ſame to the ſaid Mr. *Benet* for the ſaid Sir *Ad*——, to be delivered to the ſaid D——.

And

And this Defendant denies all unlawfull Combination without that, That any other Matter or Thing in the Complainant's ſaid Bill of Complaint contianed material or effectual for him this Def——to make anſwer unto, and not herein or thereby well and ſufficently anſwered unto, confeſſed, or avoided, traverſed or denied, 'tis true to the Knowledge of him this Defendant.

All which Matters and Things, this Defender is and ſhall be ready and willing to aver, juſtify, mantain and prove, as this Honourable Court ſhall award; And humbly prayes to be hence diſmiſſed, with his reaſonable Coſts and Charges in this behalf, moſt wrongfully ſuſtained.

Sic Subſcribitur

THO. BROOKE.

No.

No. 2.

Mr. Cracherod's *Bill of Costs for the Dutchess of* Munster, *against* Ker.

Michaelmass, 1718.

	L.	sh.	d.
APpearance	00	03	8
Copy Bill, 26 Sheets	01	01	8
Paid to Mr. *Ward* and Mr. *Bootle*, retaining Fees	02	02	0
Paid Fees to Mr. *Reeves* for proposing the Bill; and for his Opinion whether her Grace should plead, or demur,	04	04	0
Paid Mr. Attorney General	05	05	0
For attending them there several Times for their Opinions	00	13	4
To Mr. Attorney's Clerk	00	02	6
To Mr. *Boote* for adviſing on the Bill	02	02	0
To Mr. *Talbot* for drawing her Grace's Plea and Anſwer to the Bill before it was amended	05	05	0
Attending thereupon	00	03	4
To a Brief to move that Plaintiff give Security to anſwer Costs	00	03	0
Copy *inde* Council	00	02	0
Paid Mr. *Ward* and Mr. *Boote*,	02	02	0
Attending them thereupon	00	03	4

Mr.

Mr. Attorney attending Motion —— 00 06 8
Drawing Order thereupon —— 00 03 0
Entering and Duty —— —— 00 04 0
Copy and Service —— —— 00 02 0
Ditto from the Regiſter —— —— 00 03 4
Drawing Br. to oppoſe the Plea —— 00 03 4
For two Copies of Council —— —— 00 04 0
Fees to Mr. *Ward* and *Boote* to oppoſe the ſaid Council —— —— 02 20 0
For atending them both —— —— 00 03 4
Attor. and Sol. for attending Motion 00 06 8
Fees for Attorney and Solicitor, &c. 00 10 0

——— *Hillary* 1718. ———

Drawing *Brief* for oppoſing Plantiff's 2d Motion to bring Money into Court, and to amend Bill without Coſts. —— —— 00 03 0
For two Copies of Council —— —— 00 03 0
Paid Fees to Mr. *Ward* and Mr. *Boote* to oppoſe the ſaid Motion —— 02 02 0
Attending them thereupon —— 00 03 4
Attor. and Solicit. attending Motion 00 06 8
Copy of that Order, &c. —— —— 00 03 0
Drawing Brief for Time to plead & demur, after Plantiff ſhould have given Security —— —— 00 02 6
Two Copies of Council —— —— 00 02 0
Paid Fees to Mr. *Ward*, &c. —— —— 02 02 0
Attending thereon —— —— 00 03 8
Attor. and Sol. attending Motion —— 00 06 8
Drawing, Entering, &c. 5 Sheets —— 00 90 8

0

To enquiring after Security	00	06
Term-fees Attorney and Solicitor	00	10

Pasch 1719.

For fair Copy Defendant's Answer	00	10
Fee to Attorney Gen. thereupon	03	04
To his Clerk	00	02
Fee to Mr. *Ward*	02	02
Attending Council thereupon	00	06
Drawing and Copying 2d *Brief* for an Interpreter to translate the Defender's Answer.	00	03
Paid Fees to move the same	02	02
Attending with Brief and Fees	00	06
Artorney and Solicitors attending	00	06
Drawing an Order for Interpreter	00	03
Paid the Interpreter	00	02
Ingrois the Answer into *French*	00	10
Parchment and Duty	00	03
To L. chief B. attending to make Anf.	02	02
To his Clerk	01	01
Answer and Translation	00	04
Term-fees Attorney and Solicitor	00	10

Trinity 1719.

Drawing Bill of Cost	00	05
Copy thereof	00	02
Attorney and Solicitor, *&c.*	00	06
Attending vacating the Recog.	00	06
Term-fees Attorney and Solicitor	00	10
Sum is	50	11

N°

N°. 3.

Mr. Butler's *Bill for Mr.* Benet, *againſt* Ker, *wherein he is declared a Foreigner by the Writ of Exchequer.*

Michaelmaſs 1718.

Appearance	00	03	8
Copy Bill, 26 Sheets and Duty	01	01	8
Cloſs Copy ſent the Defender	00	03	10
Drawing thereof	00	03	10
Copy Council to move	00	02	6
Mr. *Carter* to move the Plaintiff to give Security to anſ. Coſts, he being a Foreigner. *Nov.* 4.	01	01	8
Attending Council and Court	00	06	8
Order *Nov.* 4.	00	03	9
Entering the ſame	00	04	6
Copy and Service	00	02	0
Term-fees Attorney and Solicitor	00	10	0

Hillary 1718.

Enquiry after Security to anſ. Coſts	00	06	8
Drawing Brief to defend Plaintiff, upon Motion of Money	00	06	8
Mr. *Carter* to defend	01	01	8
Attending the Court	00	06	8
Enquiry for further Securiry	00	06	8
Amending the Draught of the Recog.	00	06	8

Ditto

Ditto the Office-copy of the Bill, by an Order from the Plaintiff	00	03	4
Taking Instructions to draw Answ.	00	06	8
Drawing the Answer 24 Sheets	01	03	0
Council to peruse and sign	01	01	0
Attending Council	00	06	8
Attorney and Solicitor Term-fees	00	10	0
Easter 1719.			
Enquire the Answer 46 Sheets	00	15	4
Parchment, Duty and Oath	00	04	6
Filing	00	02	6
Brief thereof	00	07	8
Attorneys and Solicitors Terms-fees	00	10	0
Trinity 1719.			
Drawing Bill Cost and fair Copy	00	05	0
Copy of Tax	00	02	0
Attendance to Tax Attor. and Solicit.	00	10	0
Ditto, vacating the Recognizance	00	03	1
To Deputy and Master	00	02	0
Attorney and Solicitor Term-fees	00	10	0
Sum is	13	19	7

FINIS.

BL